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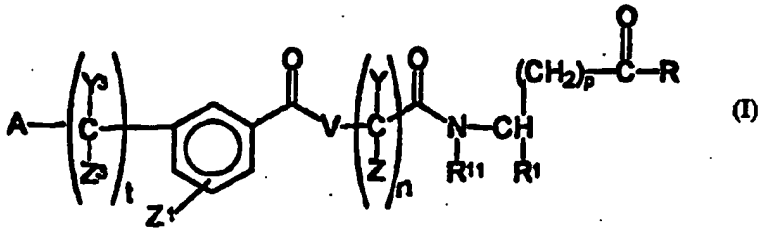
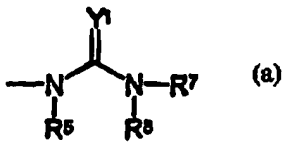
(54) Title: META-GUANIDINE, UREA, THIOUREA OR AZACYCLIC AMINO BENZOIC ACID DERIVATIVES AS INTEGRIN ANTAGONISTS

(57) Abstract

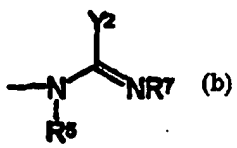
The present invention relates to a class of compounds represented by formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein A is (a) or (b) or (c) or (d) pharmaceutical compositions thereof and methods of using such compounds and compositions as $\alpha_v\beta_3$ integrin antagonists.



(I)



(a)



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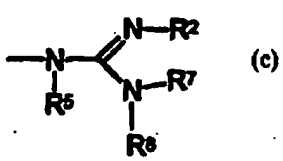

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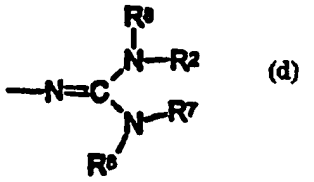


(d)

# META-GUANIDINE, UREA, THIOUREA OR AZACYCLIC AMINO BENZOIC ACID DERIVATIVES AS INTEGRIN ANTAGONISTS

The present application claims priority under 35 USC §119(e) of United States provisional application Serial No. 60/003,277 filed August 30, 1995.

## Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to pharmaceutical agents (compounds) which are useful as $\alpha_v\beta_3$ integrin antagonists and as such are useful in pharmaceutical compositions and in methods for treating conditions mediated by $\alpha_v\beta_3$ by inhibiting or antagonizing $\alpha_v\beta_3$ integrins.

## Background of the Invention

Integrins are a group of cell surface glycoproteins which mediate cell adhesion and therefore are useful mediators of cell adhesion interactions which occur during various biological processes. Integrins are heterodimers composed of noncovalently linked $\alpha$ and $\beta$ polypeptide subunits. Currently eleven different $\alpha$ subunits have been identified and six different $\beta$ subunits have been identified. The various $\alpha$ subunits can combine with various $\beta$ subunits to form distinct integrins.

The integrin identified as $\alpha_v\beta_3$ (also known as the vitronectin receptor) has been identified as an integrin which plays a role in various conditions or disease states including tumor metastasis, solid tumor growth (neoplasia), osteoporosis, Paget's disease, humoral hypercalcemia of malignancy, angiogenesis, including tumor angiogenesis, retinopathy, arthritis, including rheumatoid arthritis, periodontal disease, psoriasis and smooth muscle cell migration (e.g. restenosis). Additionally, it has been found that such agents would be useful as antivirals, antifungals and antimicrobials. Thus, compounds which selectively

inhibit or antagonize $\alpha_v\beta_3$ would be beneficial for treating such conditions.

It has been shown that the $\alpha_v\beta_3$ integrin and other $\alpha_v$ containing integrins bind to a number of Arg-Gly-Asp (RGD) containing matrix macromolecules. Compounds containing the RGD sequence mimic extracellular matrix ligands so as to bind to cell surface receptors. However, it is also known that RGD peptides in general are non-selective for RGD dependent integrins. For example, most RGD peptides which bind to $\alpha_v\beta_3$ also bind to $\alpha_v\beta_5$, $\alpha_v\beta_1$ and $\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$. Antagonism of platelet $\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$ (also known as the fibrinogen receptor) is known to block platelet aggregation in humans. In order to avoid bleeding side-effects when treating the conditions or disease states associated with the integrin $\alpha_v\beta_3$, it would be beneficial to develop compounds which are selective antagonists of $\alpha_v\beta_3$ as opposed to $\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$.

Tumor cell invasion occurs by a three step process: 1) tumor cell attachment to extracellular matrix; 2) proteolytic dissolution of the matrix; and 3) movement of the cells through the dissolved barrier. This process can occur repeatedly and can result in metastases at sites distant from the original tumor.

Seftor et al. (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, Vol. 89 (1992) 1557-1561) have shown that the $\alpha_v\beta_3$ integrin has a biological function in melanoma cell invasion. Montgomery et al., (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, Vol. 91 (1994) 8856-60) have demonstrated that the integrin $\alpha_v\beta_3$ expressed on human melanoma cells promotes a survival signal, protecting the cells from apoptosis. Mediation of the tumor cell metastatic pathway by interference with the $\alpha_v\beta_3$ integrin cell adhesion receptor to impede tumor metastasis would be beneficial.

Brooks et al. (Cell, Vol. 79 (1994) 1157-1164) have demonstrated that antagonists of $\alpha_v\beta_3$ provide a therapeutic approach for the treatment of neoplasia (inhibition of solid tumor growth) since systemic

administration of $\alpha_v\beta_3$ antagonists causes dramatic regression of various histologically distinct human tumors.

The adhesion receptor integrin $\alpha_v\beta_3$ was identified as a marker of angiogenic blood vessels in chick and man and therefore such receptor plays a critical role in angiogenesis or neovascularization. Angiogenesis is characterized by the invasion, migration and proliferation of smooth muscle and endothelial cells. Antagonists of $\alpha_v\beta_3$ inhibit this process by selectively promoting apoptosis of cells in neovasculature. The growth of new blood vessels, or angiogenesis, also contributes to pathological conditions such as diabetic retinopathy (Adonis et al., Amer. J. Ophthal., Vol. 118, (1994) 445-450) and rheumatoid arthritis (Peacock et al., J. Exp. Med., Vol. 175, (1992), 1135-1138). Therefore, $\alpha_v\beta_3$ antagonists would be useful therapeutic targets for treating such conditions associated with neovascularization (Brooks et al., Science, Vol. 264, (1994), 569-571).

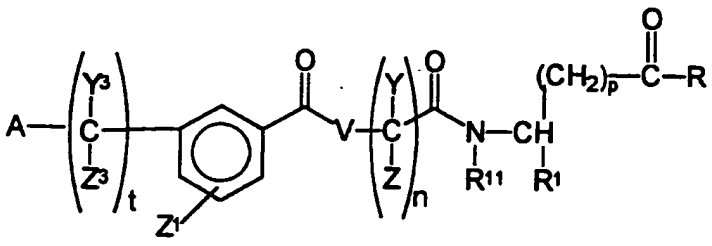
It has been reported that the cell surface receptor $\alpha_v\beta_3$ is the major integrin on osteoclasts responsible for attachment to bone. Osteoclasts cause bone resorption and when such bone resorbing activity exceeds bone forming activity it results in osteoporosis (a loss of bone), which leads to an increased number of bone fractures, incapacitation and increased mortality. Antagonists of $\alpha_v\beta_3$ have been shown to be potent inhibitors of osteoclastic activity both *in vitro* [Sato et al., J. Cell. Biol., Vol. 111 (1990) 1713-1723] and *in vivo* [Fisher et al., Endocrinology, Vol. 132 (1993) 1411-1413]. Antagonism of $\alpha_v\beta_3$ leads to decreased bone resorption and therefore restores a normal balance of bone forming and resorbing activity. Thus it would be beneficial to provide antagonists of osteoclast $\alpha_v\beta_3$ which are effective inhibitors of bone resorption and therefore are useful in the treatment or prevention of osteoporosis.

The role of the $\alpha_v\beta_3$ integrin in smooth muscle cell migration also makes it a therapeutic target for prevention or inhibition of neointimal hyperplasia which is a leading cause of restenosis after vascular procedures (Choi et al., J. Vasc. Surg. Vol. 19(1) (1994) 125-34). Prevention or inhibition of neointimal hyperplasia by pharmaceutical agents to prevent or inhibit restenosis would be beneficial.

White (Current Biology, Vol. 3(9)(1993) 596-599) has reported that adenovirus uses $\alpha_v\beta_3$ for entering host cells. The integrin appears to be required for endocytosis of the virus particle and may be required for penetration of the viral genome into the host cell cytoplasm. Thus compounds which inhibit $\alpha_v\beta_3$ would find usefulness as antiviral agents.

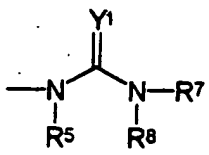
## Summary of the Invention

The present invention relates to a class of compounds represented by the Formula I



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein

A is



wherein $Y^1$ is selected from the group consisting of $N-R^2$, O, and S;

$R^2$ is selected from the group consisting of H; alkyl; aryl; hydroxy; alkoxy; cyano; nitro; amino; alkenyl; alkynyl; amido; alkylcarbonyl; arylcarbonyl; alkoxycarbonyl; aryloxycarbonyl; haloalkylcarbonyl; haloalkoxycarbonyl; alkylthiocarbonyl; arylthiocarbonyl; acyloxymethoxycarbonyl; alkyl optionally substituted with one or more substituent selected from lower alkyl, halogen, hydroxyl, haloalkyl, cyano, nitro, carboxyl, amino, alkoxy, aryl or aryl optionally substituted with one or more halogen, haloalkyl, lower alkyl, alkoxy, cyano, alkylsulfonyl, alkylthio, nitro, carboxyl, amino, hydroxyl, sulfonic acid, sulfonamide, aryl, fused aryl, monocyclic heterocycles, or fused monocyclic heterocycles; aryl optionally substituted with one or more substituent selected from halogen, haloalkyl, hydroxy, lower alkyl, alkoxy, methylenedioxy, ethylenedioxy, cyano, nitro, alkylthio, alkylsulfonyl, sulfonic acid, sulfonamide, carboxyl derivatives, amino, aryl, fused aryl, monocyclic heterocycles and fused monocyclic heterocycle; monocyclic heterocycles; and monocyclic heterocycles optionally substituted with one or more substituent selected from halogen, haloalkyl, lower alkyl, alkoxy, amino, nitro, hydroxy, carboxyl derivatives, cyano, alkylthio, alkylsulfonyl, sulfonic acid, sulfonamide, aryl or fused aryl; or

$R^2$ taken together with $R^7$ forms a 4-12 membered dinitrogen containing heterocycle optionally substituted with one or more substituent selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, hydroxy,

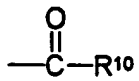
keto, alkoxy, halo, phenyl, amino, carboxyl or carboxyl ester, and fused phenyl;

or $R^2$ taken together with $R^7$ forms a 5 membered heteroaromatic ring optionally substituted with one or more substituent selected from lower alkyl, phenyl and hydroxy;

or $R^2$ taken together with $R^7$ forms a 5 membered heteroaromatic ring fused with a phenyl group;

$R^7$ (when not taken together with $R^2$) and $R^8$ are independently selected from the group consisting of H; alkyl; alkenyl; alkynyl; aralkyl; amino; alkylamino; hydroxy; alkoxy; arylamino; amido, alkylcarbonyl, arylcarbonyl; alkoxycarbonyl; aryloxy; aryloxycarbonyl; haloalkylcarbonyl; haloalkoxycarbonyl; alkylthiocarbonyl; arylthiocarbonyl; acyloxymethoxycarbonyl; cycloalkyl; bicycloalkyl; aryl; acyl; benzoyl; alkyl optionally substituted with one or more substituent selected from lower alkyl, halogen, hydroxy, haloalkyl, cyano, nitro, carboxyl derivatives, amino, alkoxy, thio, alkylthio, sulfonyl, aryl, aralkyl, aryl optionally substituted with one or more substituent selected from halogen, haloalkyl, lower alkyl, alkoxy, methylenedioxy, ethylenedioxy, alkylthio, haloalkylthio, thio, hydroxy, cyano, nitro, carboxyl derivatives, aryloxy, amido, acylamino, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, trifluoroalkoxy, trifluoromethyl, sulfonyl, alkylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, sulfonic acid, sulfonamide, aryl, fused aryl, monocyclic heterocycles, fused monocyclic heterocycles; aryl optionally substituted with one or more substituent selected from halogen, haloalkyl, lower alkyl, alkoxy,

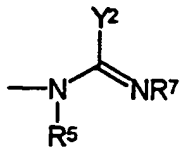
methylenedioxy, ethylenedioxy, alkylthio, haloalkylthio, thio, hydroxy, cyano, nitro, carboxyl derivatives, aryloxy, amido, acylamino, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, trifluoroalkoxy, trifluoromethylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonyl, sulfonic acid, sulfonamide, aryl, fused aryl, monocyclic heterocycles, or fused monocyclic heterocycles; monocyclic heterocycles; monocyclic heterocycles optionally substituted with one or more substituent selected from halogen, haloalkyl, lower alkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, nitro, hydroxy, carboxyl derivatives, cyano, alkylthio, alkylsulfonyl, aryl, fused aryl; monocyclic and bicyclic heterocyclicalkyls; $-SO_2R^{10}$ wherein $R^{10}$ is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, aryl and monocyclic heterocycles, all optionally substituted with one or more substituent selected from the group consisting of halogen, haloalkyl, alkyl, alkoxy, cyano, nitro, amino, acylamino, trifluoroalkyl, amido, alkylaminosulfonyl, alkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonylamino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, trifluoromethylthio, trifluoroalkoxy, trifluoromethylsulfonyl, aryl, aryloxy, thio, alkylthio, and monocyclic heterocycles; and

 wherein $R^{10}$ is defined above;

or $NR^7$ and $R^8$ taken together form a 4-12 membered mononitrogen containing monocyclic or bicyclic ring optionally substituted with one or more substituent selected from lower alkyl, carboxyl derivatives, aryl or hydroxy and wherein said ring optionally contains a heteroatom selected from the group consisting of O, N and S;

$R^5$ is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, benzyl, and phenethyl;

or

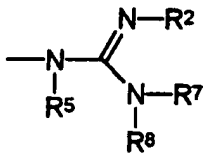
A is 

wherein $Y^2$ is selected from the group consisting of alkyl; cycloalkyl; bicycloalkyl; aryl; monocyclic heterocycles; alkyl optionally substituted with aryl which can also be optionally substituted with one or more substituent selected from halo, haloalkyl, alkyl, nitro, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aryl, or fused aryl; aryl optionally substituted with one or more substituent selected from halo, haloalkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aryl, fused aryl, nitro, methylenedioxy, ethylenedioxy, or alkyl; alkynyl; alkenyl; $-S-R^9$ and $-O-R^9$ wherein $R^9$ is selected from the group consisting of H; alkyl; aralkyl; aryl; alkenyl; and alkynyl; or $R^9$ taken together with $R^7$ forms a 4-12 membered mononitrogen and monosulfur or monooxygen containing heterocyclic ring optionally substituted with lower alkyl, hydroxy, keto, phenyl, carboxyl or carboxyl ester, and fused phenyl; or $R^9$ taken together with $R^7$ is thiazole; oxazole; benzoxazole; or benzothiazole; and

$R^5$ and $R^7$ are as defined above;

or $Y^2$ (when $Y^2$ is carbon) taken together with $R^7$ forms a 4-12 membered mononitrogen or dinitrogen containing ring optionally substituted with alkyl, aryl, keto or hydroxy;

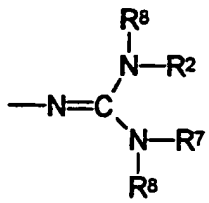
or A is



where $R^2$ and $R^7$ taken together form a 5-8 membered dinitrogen containing heterocycle optionally substituted with one or more substituent selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, hydroxy, keto, phenyl, or carboxyl derivatives; and $R^8$ is selected from the group consisting of alkylcarbonyl, arylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, haloalkylcarbonyl, haloalkoxycarbonyl, alkylthiocarbonyl, arylthiocarbonyl, or acyloxymethoxycarbonyl; and

$R^5$ is defined as above

or A is



where $R^2$ and $R^7$ taken together form a 5-8 membered dinitrogen containing heterocycle optionally substituted with hydroxy, keto, phenyl, or alkyl; and

$R^8$ are both selected from the group consisting of alkylcarbonyl, arylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, haloalkylcarbonyl, haloalkoxycarbonyl, alkylthiocarbonyl, arylthiocarbonyl and acyloxymethoxycarbonyl;

$Z^1$ is one or more substituent selected from the group consisting of H; alkyl; hydroxy; alkoxy; aryloxy; halogen; haloalkyl; haloalkoxy; nitro; amino; alkylamino; acylamino; dialkylamino; cyano; alkylthio; alkylsulfonyl; carboxyl derivatives; trihaloacetamide; acetamide; aryl; fused aryl; cycloalkyl; thio; monocyclic heterocycles; fused monocyclic heterocycles; and A, wherein A is defined above;

V is selected from the group consisting of $-N-(R^6)-$ wherein $R^6$ is selected from the group consisting of H; lower alkyl; cycloalkyl; aralkyl; aryl; and monocyclic heterocycles; or $R^6$ taken together with Y, forms a 4-12 membered mononitrogen containing ring;

Y, $Y^3$, Z and $Z^3$ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen; alkyl; aryl; and cycloalkyl; or Y and Z taken together form a cycloalkyl; or $Y^3$ and $Z^3$ taken together form a cycloalkyl;

n is an integer 1, 2, or 3;

t is an integer 0, 1, or 2;

p is an integer 0, 1, 2, or 3;

R is $X-R^3$ wherein X is selected from the group consisting of O, S and $NR^4$, wherein $R^3$ and $R^4$ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen; alkyl; alkenyl; alkynyl; haloalkyl; aryl; arylalkyl; sugars; steroids; polyalkylethers; alkylamido; alkyl N,N-dialkylamido; pivaloyloxymethyl; and in the case

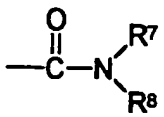
of the free acid, all pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof;

$R^1$ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen; alkyl; alkenyl; alkynyl; aryl; carboxyl derivatives; haloalkyl; cycloalkyl; monocyclic heterocycles; monocyclic heterocycles optionally substituted with alkyl, halogen, haloalkyl, cyano, hydroxy, aryl, fused aryl, nitro, alkoxy, aryloxy, alkylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, sulfonamide, thio, alkylthio, carboxyl derivatives, amino, amido;

alkyl optionally substituted with one or more of halo, haloalkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, thio, alkylthio, alkynyl, alkenyl, alkyl, arylthio, alkylsulfoxide, alkylsulfonyl, arylsulfoxide, arylsulfonyl, cyano, nitro, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, alkylsulfonamide, arylsulfonamide, acylamide, carboxyl derivatives, sulfonamide, sulfonic acid, phosphonic acid derivatives, phosphinic acid derivatives, aryl, arylthio, arylsulfoxide, or arylsulfone all optionally substituted on the aryl ring with halo, alkyl, haloalkyl, cyano, nitro, hydroxy, carboxyl derivatives, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, amido, aryl, fused aryl, monocyclic heterocycles; and fused monocyclic heterocycles, monocyclic heterocyclicthio, monocyclic heterocyclicsulfoxide, and monocyclic heterocyclic sulfone, which can be optionally substituted with halo, haloalkyl, nitro, hydroxy, alkoxy, fused aryl, or alkyl;

alkylcarbonyl, haloalkylcarbonyl, and arylcarbonyl;

aryl optionally substituted in one or more positions with halo, haloalkyl, alkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, methylenedioxy, ethylenedioxy, alkylthio, haloalkylthio, thio, hydroxy, cyano, nitro, acyloxy, carboxyl derivatives, carboxyalkoxy; amido, acylamino, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, trifluoroalkoxy, trifluoromethylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonyl, sulfonic acid, sulfonamide, aryl, fused aryl, monocyclic heterocycles and fused monocyclic heterocycles; and

 wherein $R^7$ and $R^8$ are as defined above

and provided that taken together with the nitrogen, $R^7$ and $R^8$ comprise an amino acid;

and

$R^{11}$ is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aralkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl or haloalkynyl or $R^{11}$ taken together with Y forms a 4-12 membered mononitrogen containing ring.

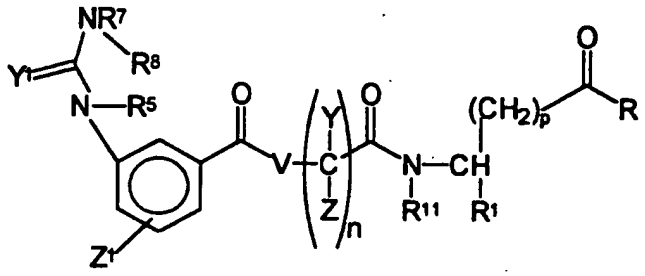
It is another object of the invention to provide pharmaceutical compositions comprising compounds of the Formula I. Such compounds and compositions are useful in selectively inhibiting or antagonizing the $\alpha_v\beta_3$ integrin and therefore in another embodiment the present invention relates to a method of selectively inhibiting or antagonizing the $\alpha_v\beta_3$ integrin. The invention further involves treating or inhibiting pathological conditions associated therewith such as osteoporosis, humoral hypercalcemia of malignancy, Paget's disease, tumor metastasis, solid tumor growth (neoplasia), angiogenesis, including tumor

angiogenesis, retinopathy including diabetic retinopathy, arthritis, including rheumatoid arthritis, periodontal disease, psoriasis, smooth muscle cell migration and restenosis in a mammal in need of such treatment. Additionally, such pharmaceutical agents are useful as antiviral agents, and antimicrobials.

## Detailed Description

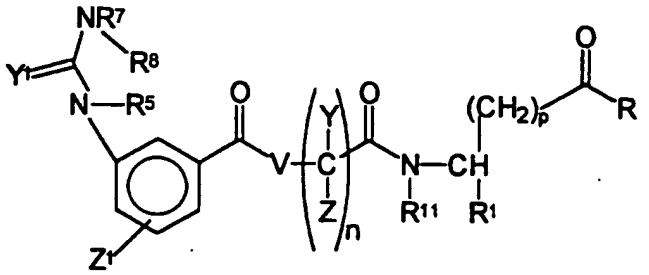
The present invention relates to a class of compounds represented by the Formula I, described above.

A preferred embodiment of the present invention is a compound of the Formula II



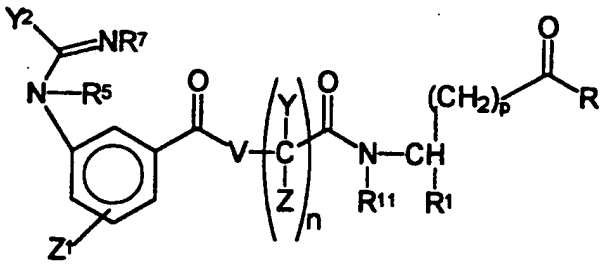
wherein $R^5$, $R^7$ and $R^8$ are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, carboxyalkyl, substituted aryl, substituted arylsulfonyl, and arylalkyl or $NR^7$ and $R^8$ taken together form a 4-12 membered mononitrogen containing ring optionally substituted and the other variables are as described in Formula I.

Another preferred embodiment of the present invention is a compound of the Formula III



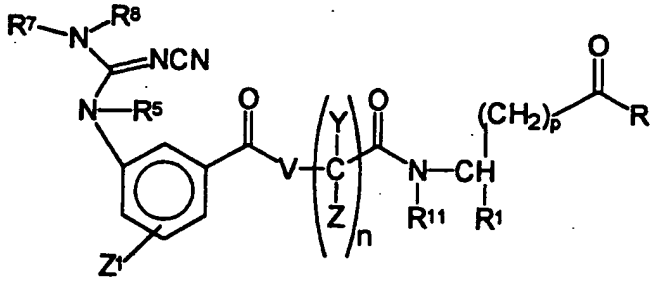
wherein $Y^1$ is $-NR^2$ and $R^2$ taken together with $R^7$ forms an optionally substituted 4-12 membered ring and the other variables are as defined above in Formula I.

Another preferred embodiment of the present invention is a compound of the Formula IV



wherein $Y^2$ taken together with $R^7$ forms a 4-12 membered ring and the other variables are as defined above in Formula I.

Another preferred embodiment of the present invention is a compound of the Formula V



wherein the variables are as defined above in Formula I.

The invention further relates to pharmaceutical compositions containing therapeutically effective amounts of the compounds of Formulas I-V.

The invention also relates to a method of selectively inhibiting or antagonizing the $\alpha_v\beta_3$ integrin and more specifically relates to a method of inhibiting bone resorption, periodontal disease, osteoporosis, humoral hypercalcemia of malignancy, Paget's disease, tumor metastasis, solid tumor growth (neoplasia),

angiogenesis, including tumor angiogenesis, retinopathy including diabetic retinopathy, arthritis, including rheumatoid arthritis, smooth muscle cell migration and restenosis by administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the Formula I-V to achieve such inhibition together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The following is a list of definitions of various terms used herein:

As used herein, the terms "alkyl" or "lower alkyl" refer to a straight chain or branched chain hydrocarbon radicals having from about 1 to about 10 carbon atoms, and more preferably 1 to about 6 carbon atoms. Examples of such alkyl radicals are methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, t-butyl, pentyl, neopentyl, hexyl, isohexyl, and the like.

As used herein the terms "alkenyl" or "lower alkenyl" refer to unsaturated acyclic hydrocarbon radicals containing at least one double bond and 2 to about 6 carbon atoms, which carbon-carbon double bond may have either cis or trans geometry within the alkenyl moiety, relative to groups substituted on the double bond carbons. Examples of such groups are ethenyl, propenyl, butenyl, isobutenyl, pentenyl, hexenyl and the like.

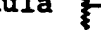
As used herein the terms "alkynyl" or "lower alkynyl" refer to acyclic hydrocarbon radicals containing one or more triple bonds and 2 to about 6 carbon atoms. Examples of such groups are ethynyl, propynyl, butynyl, pentynyl, hexynyl and the like.

The term "cycloalkyl" as used herein means saturated or partially unsaturated cyclic carbon radicals containing 3 to about 8 carbon atoms and more preferably 4 to about 6 carbon atoms. Examples of such cycloalkyl radicals include cyclopropyl, cyclopropenyl,

cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, 2-cyclohexen-1-yl, and the like.

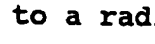
The term "aryl" as used herein denotes aromatic ring systems composed of one or more aromatic rings. Preferred aryl groups are those consisting of one, two or three aromatic rings. The term embraces aromatic radicals such as phenyl, pyridyl, naphthyl, thiophene, furan, biphenyl and the like.

As used herein, the term "cyano" is represented by a radical of the formula  .

The terms "hydroxy" and "hydroxyl" as used herein are synonymous and are represented by a radical of the formula  .

The term "lower alkylene" or "alkylene" as used herein refers to divalent linear or branched saturated hydrocarbon radicals of 1 to about 6 carbon atoms.

As used herein the term "alkoxy" refers to straight or branched chain oxy containing radicals of the formula $-OR^{20}$, wherein $R^{20}$ is an alkyl group as defined above. Examples of alkoxy groups encompassed include methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, n-butoxy, isopropoxy, isobutoxy, sec-butoxy, t-butoxy and the like.

As used herein the terms "arylalkyl" or "aralkyl" refer to a radical of the formula  wherein $R^{21}$ is aryl as defined above and $R^{22}$ is an alkylene as defined above. Examples of aralkyl groups include benzyl, pyridylmethyl, naphthylpropyl, phenethyl and the like.

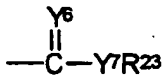
As used herein the term "nitro" is represented by a radical of the formula .

As used herein the term "halo" or "halogen" refers to bromo, chloro, fluoro or iodo.

As used herein the term "haloalkyl" refers to alkyl groups as defined above substituted with one or more of the same or different halo groups at one or more carbon atom. Examples of haloalkyl groups include trifluoromethyl, dichloroethyl, fluoropropyl and the like.

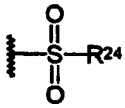
As used herein the term "carboxyl" or "carboxy" refers to a radical of the formula -COOH.

As used herein the term "carboxyl ester" refers to a radical of the formula $-COOR^{23}$ wherein $R^{23}$ is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aralkyl or aryl as defined above.

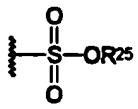
As used herein the term "carboxyl derivative" refers to a radical of the formula  wherein

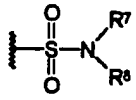
$Y^6$ and $Y^7$ are independently selected from the group consisting of O, N or S and $R^{23}$ is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aralkyl or aryl as defined above.

As used herein the term "amino" is represented by a radical of the formula $-NH_2$.

As used herein the term "alkylsulfonyl" or "alkylsulfone" refers to a radical of the formula  wherein $R^{24}$ is alkyl as defined above.

As used herein the term "alkylthio" refers to a radical of the formula $-SR^{24}$ wherein $R^{24}$ is alkyl as defined above.

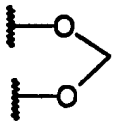
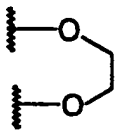
As used herein the term "sulfonic acid" refers to a radical of the formula  wherein $R^{25}$ is H, alkyl or aryl as defined above.

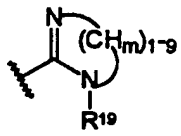
As used herein the term "sulfonamide" refers to a radical of the formula  wherein $R^7$ and $R^8$ are as defined above.

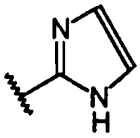
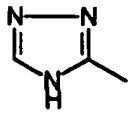
As used herein the term "fused aryl" refers to an aromatic ring such as the aryl groups defined above fused to one or more phenyl rings. Embraced by the term "fused aryl" is the radical naphthyl.

As used herein the terms "monocyclic heterocycle" or "monocyclic heterocyclic" refer to a monocyclic ring containing from 4 to about 12 atoms, and more preferably from 5 to about 10 atoms, wherein 1 to 3 of the atoms are heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur with the understanding that if two or more different heteroatoms are present at least one of the heteroatoms must be nitrogen. Representative of such monocyclic heterocycles are imidazole, furan, pyridine, oxazole, pyran, triazole, thiophene, pyrazole, thiazole, thiadiazole, and the like.

As used herein the term "fused monocyclic heterocycle" refers to a monocyclic heterocycle as defined above with a benzene fused thereto. Examples of such fused monocyclic heterocycles include benzofuran, benzopyran, benzodioxole, benzothiazole, benzothiophene, benzimidazole and the like.

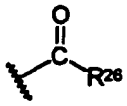
As used herein the term "methylenedioxy" refers to the radical  and the term "ethylenedioxy" refers to the radical  .

As used herein the term "4-12 membered dinitrogen containing heterocycle refers to a radical of the formula  wherein m is 1 or 2 and $R^{19}$ is H, alkyl, aryl, or aralkyl and more preferably refers to 4-9 membered ring and includes rings such as imidazoline.

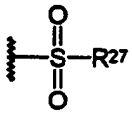
As used herein the term "5-membered optionally substituted heteroaromatic ring" includes for example a radical of the formula  or  and

"5-membered heteroaromatic ring fused with a phenyl" refers to such a "5-membered heteroaromatic ring" with a phenyl fused thereto. Representative of such 5-membered heteroaromatic rings fused with a phenyl is benzimidazole.

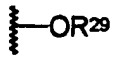
As used herein the term "bicycloalkyl" refers to a bicyclic hydrocarbon radical containing 6 to about 12 carbon atoms which is saturated or partially unsaturated.

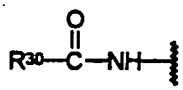
As used herein the term "acyl" refers to a radical of the formula  wherein $R^{26}$ is alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl or aralkyl and optionally substituted thereon as defined above. Encompassed by such radical are the groups acetyl, benzoyl and the like.

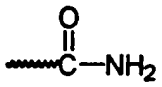
As used herein the term "thio" refers to a radical of the formula  .

As used herein the term "sulfonyl" refers to a radical of the formula  wherein $R^{27}$ is alkyl, aryl or aralkyl as defined above.

As used herein the term "haloalkylthio" refers to a radical of the formula $-S-R^{28}$ wherein $R^{28}$ is haloalkyl as defined above.

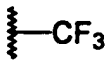
As used herein the term "aryloxy" refers to a radical of the formula  wherein $R^{29}$ is aryl as defined above.

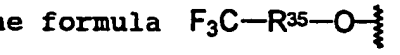
As used herein the term "acylamino" refers to a radical of the formula  wherein $R^{30}$ is alkyl, aralkyl or aryl as defined above.

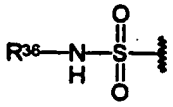
As used herein the term "amido" refers to a radical of the formula  .

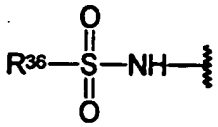
As used herein the term "alkylamino" refers to a radical of the formula $-NHR^{32}$ wherein $R^{32}$ is alkyl as defined above.

As used herein the term "dialkylamino" refers to a radical of the formula $-NR^{33}R^{34}$ wherein $R^{33}$ and $R^{34}$ are the same or different alkyl groups as defined above.

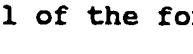
As used herein the term "trifluoromethyl" refers to a radical of the formula  .

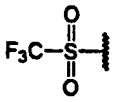
As used herein the term "trifluoroalkoxy" refers to a radical of the formula  wherein $R^{35}$ is a bond or an alkylene as defined above.

As used herein the term "alkylaminosulfonyl" refers to a radical of the formula  wherein $R^{36}$ is alkyl as defined above.

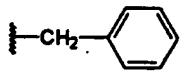
As used herein the term "alkylsulfonylamino" refers to a radical of the formula 

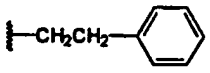
wherein $R^{36}$ is alkyl as defined above.

As used herein the term "trifluoromethylthio" refers to a radical of the formula  .

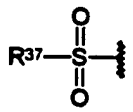
As used herein the term "trifluoromethylsulfonyl" refers to a radical of the formula  .

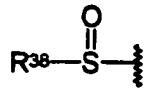
As used herein the term "4-12 membered mono-nitrogen containing monocyclic or bicyclic ring" refers to a saturated or partially unsaturated monocyclic or bicyclic ring of 4-12 atoms and more preferably a ring of 4-9 atoms wherein one atom is nitrogen. Such rings may optionally contain additional heteroatoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur. Included within this group are morpholine, piperidine, piperazine, thiomorpholine, pyrrolidine, proline, azacycloheptene and the like.

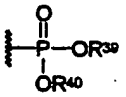
As used herein the term "benzyl" refers to the radical  .

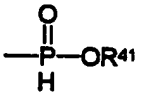
As used herein the term "phenethyl" refers to the radical  .

As used herein the term "4-12 membered mono-nitrogen containing monosulfur or monooxygen containing heterocyclic ring" refers to a ring consisting of 4 to 12 atoms and more preferably 4 to 9 atoms wherein at least one atom is a nitrogen and at least one atom is oxygen or sulfur. Encompassed within this definition are rings such as thiazoline and the like.

As used herein the term "arylsulfonyl" or "arylsulfone" refers to a radical of the formula  wherein $R^{37}$ is aryl as defined above.

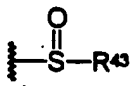
As used herein the terms "alkylsulfoxide" or "arylsulfoxide" refer to radicals of the formula  wherein $R^{38}$ is, respectively, alkyl or aryl as defined above.

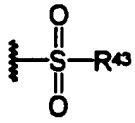
As used herein the term "phosphonic acid derivative" refers to a radical of the formula  wherein $R^{39}$ and $R^{40}$ are the same or different H, alkyl, aryl or aralkyl.

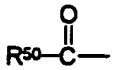
As used herein the term "phosphinic acid derivatives" refers to a radical of the formula  wherein $R^{41}$ is H, alkyl, aryl or aralkyl as defined above.

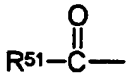
As used herein the term "arylthio" refers to a radical of the formula  wherein $R^{42}$ is aryl as defined above.

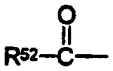
As used herein the term "monocyclic heterocycle thio" refers to a radical of the formula  wherein $R^{43}$ is a monocyclic heterocycle radical as defined above.

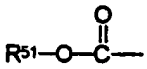
As used herein the terms "monocyclic heterocycle sulfoxide" and "monocyclic heterocycle sulfone" refer, respectively, to radicals of the formula  and

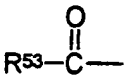
 wherein $R^{43}$ is a monocyclic heterocycle radical as defined above.

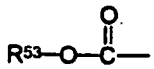
As used herein the term "alkylcarbonyl" refers to a radical of the formula  wherein $R^{50}$ is alkyl as defined above.

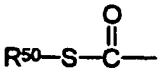
As used herein the term "arylcarbonyl" refers to a radical of the formula  wherein $R^{51}$ is aryl as defined above.

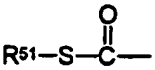
As used herein the term "alkoxycarbonyl" refers to a radical of the formula  wherein $R^{52}$ is alkoxy as defined above.

As used herein the term "aryloxycarbonyl" refers to a radical of the formula  wherein $R^{51}$ is aryl as defined above.

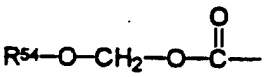
As used herein the term "haloalkylcarbonyl" refers to a radical of the formula  wherein $R^{53}$ is haloalkyl as defined above.

As used herein the term "haloalkoxycarbonyl" refers to a radical of the formula  wherein $R^{53}$ is haloalkyl as defined above.

As used herein the term "alkylthiocarbonyl" refers to a radical of the formula  wherein $R^{50}$ is alkyl as defined above.

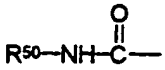
As used herein the term "arylthiocarbonyl" refers to a radical of the formula  wherein $R^{51}$ is aryl as defined above.

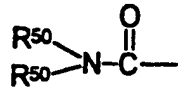
As used herein the term "acyloxymethoxycarbonyl" refers to a radical of the formula

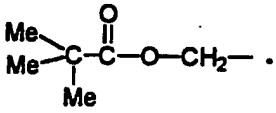
 wherein $R^{54}$ is acyl as defined above.

As used herein the term "arylamino" refers to a radical of the formula $R^{51}$-NH- wherein $R^{51}$ is aryl as defined above.

As used herein the term "polyalkylether" refers to commonly used glycols such as triethyleneglycol, tetraethylene glycol, polyethylene glycol and the like.

As used herein the term "alkylamido" refers to a radical of the formula  wherein $R^{50}$ is alkyl as defined above.

As used herein the term "N,N-dialkylamido" refers to a radical of the formula  wherein $R^{50}$ is the same or different alkyl group as defined above.

As used herein the term "pivaloyloxymethyl" refers to a radical of the formula  .

As used herein the term "acyloxy" refers to a radical of the formula $R^{55}$-O- wherein $R^{55}$ is acyl as defined above.

The term "composition" as used herein means a product which results from the mixing or combining of more than one element or ingredient.

The term "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier", as used herein means a pharmaceutically-acceptable material, composition or vehicle, such as a liquid or solid filler, diluent, excipient, solvent or encapsulating material, involved in carrying or transporting a chemical agent.

The term "therapeutically effective amount" shall mean that amount of drug or pharmaceutical agent that will elicit the biological or medical response of a tissue, system or animal that is being sought by a researcher or clinician.

The following is a list of abbreviations and the corresponding meanings as used interchangeably herein:

$^1$H-NMR = proton nuclear magnetic resonance
AcOH = acetic acid
$BH_3$-THF = borane-tetrahydrofuran complex
Bn = benzyl
BOC = tert-butoxycarbonyl
ButLi = butyl lithium
Cat. = catalytic amount
$CH_2Cl_2$ = dichloromethane

$CH_3CN$ = acetonitrile
$CH_3I$ = iodomethane
CHN analysis = carbon/hydrogen/nitrogen elemental analysis
CHNCl analysis = carbon/hydrogen/nitrogen/chlorine elemental analysis
CHNS analysis = carbon/hydrogen/nitrogen/sulfur elemental analysis
DCC = 1,3-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide
DIBAL = diisobutylaluminum hydride
DIEA = diisopropylethylamine
DMA = N,N-dimethylacetamide
DMAP = 4-(N,N-dimethylamino)pyridine
DMF = N,N-dimethylformamide
DSC = disuccinyl carbonate
EDCl = 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride
Et = ethyl
$Et_2O$ = diethyl ether
$Et_3N$ = triethylamine
EtOAc = ethyl acetate
EtOH = ethanol
FAB MS = fast atom bombardment mass spectroscopy
g = gram(s)
GIHA = *meta*-guanidinohippuric acid
GIHA HCl = meta-guanidinohippuric acid hydrochloride
HPLC = high performance liquid chromatography
IBCF = isobutylchloroformate
i-Pr = iso propyl
i-Prop = iso propyl
$K_2CO_3$ = potassium carbonate
KOH = potassium hydroxide
KSCN = potassium thiocyanate
LiOH = lithium hydroxide
MCPBA = m-chloroperoxybenzoic acid or m-chloroperbenzoic acid
Me = methyl
MeOH = methanol
MesCl = methanesulfonylchloride
mg = milligram
$MgSO_4$ = magnesium sulfate
ml = milliliter
mL = milliliter
MS = mass spectroscopy
$N_2$ = nitrogen
$NaCNBH_3$ = sodium cyanoborohydride
NaH - sodium hydride
$NaHCO_3$ = sodium bicarbonate
NaOH = sodium hydroxide
$Na_2PO_4$ = sodium phosphate
$Na_2SO_4$ = sodium sulfate
$NEt_3$ = triethylamine
$NH_4HCO_3$ = ammonium bicarbonate
$NH_4^+HCO_2^-$ = ammonium formate

NMM = N-methylmorpholine
NMR = nuclear magnetic resonance
RPHPLC = reverse phase high performance liquid chromatography
RT = room temperature
Pd/C = palladium on carbon
Ph = phenyl
Pt/C = platinum on carbon
t-BOC = tert-butoxycarbonyl
TFA = trifluoroacetic acid
THF = tetrahydrofuran
TMEDA = trimethylethylenediamine
TMS = trimethylsilyl
Δ = heating the reaction mixture

The compounds as shown in Formulas I-V can exist in various isomeric forms and all such isomeric forms are meant to be included. Tautomeric forms are also included as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts of such isomers and tautomers.

In the structures and formulas herein, a bond drawn across a bond of a ring can be to any available atom on the ring.

The term "pharmaceutically acceptable salt" refers to a salt prepared by contacting a compound of Formula I with an acid whose anion is generally considered suitable for human consumption. Examples of pharmacologically acceptable salts include the hydrochloride, hydrobromide, hydroiodide, sulfate, phosphate, acetate, propionate, lactate, maleate, malate, succinate, tartrate salts and the like. All of the pharmacologically acceptable salts may be prepared by conventional means. (See Berge et al., J Pharm. Sci., 66(1), 1-19 (1977) for additional examples of pharmaceutically acceptable salts.)

For the selective inhibition or antagonism of $\alpha_v\beta_3$ integrins, compounds of the present invention may be administered orally, parenterally, or by inhalation spray, or topically in unit dosage formulations containing conventional pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, adjuvants and vehicles. The term parenteral as used herein includes, for example, subcutaneous,

intravenous, intramuscular, intrasternal, infusion techniques or intraperitonally.

The compounds of the present invention are administered by any suitable route in the form of a pharmaceutical composition adapted to such a route, and in a dose effective for the treatment intended. Therapeutically effective doses of the compounds required to prevent or arrest the progress of or to treat the medical condition are readily ascertained by one of ordinary skill in the art using preclinical and clinical approaches familiar to the medicinal arts.

Accordingly, the present invention provides a method of treating conditions mediated by selectively inhibiting or antagonizing the $\alpha_v\beta_3$ cell surface receptor which method comprises administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound selected from the class of compounds depicted in Formulas I-V, wherein one or more compounds of the Formulas I-V is administered in association with one or more non-toxic, pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and/or diluents and/or adjuvants (collectively referred to herein as "carrier" materials) and if desired other active ingredients. More specifically, the present invention provides a method for inhibition of the $\alpha_v\beta_3$ cell surface receptor. Most preferably the present invention provides a method for inhibiting bone resorption, treating osteoporosis, inhibiting humoral hypercalcemia of malignancy, treating Paget's disease, inhibiting tumor metastasis, inhibiting neoplasia (solid tumor growth), inhibiting angiogenesis including tumor angiogenesis, treating diabetic retinopathy, inhibiting arthritis, psoriasis and periodontal disease, and inhibiting smooth muscle cell migration including restenosis.

Based upon standard laboratory experimental techniques and procedures well known and appreciated by those skilled in the art, as well as comparisons with

compounds of known usefulness, the compounds of Formula I can be used in the treatment of patients suffering from the above pathological conditions. One skilled in the art will recognize that selection of the most appropriate compound of the invention is within the ability of one with ordinary skill in the art and will depend on a variety of factors including assessment of results obtained in standard assay and animal models.

Treatment of a patient afflicted with one of the pathological conditions comprises administering to such a patient an amount of compound of the Formula I which is therapeutically effective in controlling the condition or in prolonging the survivability of the patient beyond that expected in the absence of such treatment. As used herein, the term "inhibition" of the condition refers to slowing, interrupting, arresting or stopping the condition and does not necessarily indicate a total elimination of the condition. It is believed that prolonging the survivability of a patient, beyond being a significant advantageous effect in and of itself, also indicates that the condition is beneficially controlled to some extent.

As stated previously, the compounds of the invention can be used in a variety of biological, prophylactic or therapeutic areas. It is contemplated that these compounds are useful in prevention or treatment of any disease state or condition wherein the $\alpha_v\beta_3$ integrin plays a role.

The dosage regimen for the compounds and/or compositions containing the compounds is based on a variety of factors, including the type, age, weight, sex and medical condition of the patient; the severity of the condition; the route of administration; and the activity of the particular compound employed. Thus the dosage regimen may vary widely. Dosage levels of the order from about 0.01 mg to about 100 mg per kilogram

of body weight per day are useful in the treatment of the above-indicated conditions.

The active ingredient administered by injection is formulated as a composition wherein, for example, saline, dextrose or water may be used as a suitable carrier. A suitable daily dose would typically be about 0.01 to 10 mg/kg body weight injected per day in multiple doses depending on the factors listed above.

For administration to a mammal in need of such treatment, the compounds in a therapeutically effective amount are ordinarily combined with one or more adjuvants appropriate to the indicated route of administration. The compounds may be admixed with lactose, sucrose, starch powder, cellulose esters of alkanoic acids, cellulose alkyl esters, talc, stearic acid, magnesium stearate, magnesium oxide, sodium and calcium salts of phosphoric and sulphuric acids, gelatin, acacia, sodium alginate, polyvinylpyrrolidone, and/or polyvinyl alcohol, and tableted or encapsulated for convenient administration. Alternatively, the compounds may be dissolved in water, polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, ethanol, corn oil, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, sesame oil, benzyl alcohol, sodium chloride, and/or various buffers. Other adjuvants and modes of administration are well and widely known in the pharmaceutical art.

The pharmaceutical compositions useful in the present invention may be subjected to conventional pharmaceutical operations such as sterilization and/or may contain conventional pharmaceutical adjuvants such as preservatives, stabilizers, wetting agents, emulsifiers, buffers, etc.

The general synthetic sequences for preparing the compounds useful in the present invention are outlined in Schemes I-XXI. Both an explanation of, and the actual procedures for, the various aspects of the present invention are described where appropriate. The

following Schemes and Examples are intended to be merely illustrative of the present invention, and not limiting thereof in either scope or spirit. Those with skill in the art will readily understand that known variations of the conditions and processes described in the Schemes and Examples can be used to synthesize the compounds of the present invention.

Unless otherwise indicated all starting materials and equipment employed were commercially available.